

浙江工商大学

2009 年博士研究生入学考试试卷 (A) 卷

考试科目:《英语》

考试须知

1) 本考卷共包括五大项, 共 7 页。考试时间为 180 分钟, 满分 100 分。
 2) 请将答案写在答题纸上, 在试卷上作答一律无效。

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	总分
得分						
签名						

I. Vocabulary and Structure (10%):

Directions: Below each sentence, there are four words marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

1. The lady dressed in the latest Paris fashion is _____ in her appearance but rude in her speech.
 A) elaborate B) excessive C) elegant D) exaggerated
2. Even if given sincerely, a _____ for being late may be resented.
 A) tolerance B) justification C) qualification D) capability
3. A modern ship has its _____ in the hollowed log used by primitive people.
 A) proton B) pattern C) predecessor D) prototype
4. He implied in his speech that his country was determined to resist force, from which we _____ that the war was a possibility.
 A) implied B) referred C) inferred D) deduced
5. Recently many cases have been reported of young adults _____ a violent act previously seen on TV.
 A) modifying B) duplicating C) accelerating D) stimulating
6. As a _____ actor, he can perform, sing, dance and play several kinds of musical instruments.
 A) flexible B) sophisticated C) versatile D) productive
7. The hero's lofty spirit has greatly attracted and _____ others.
 A) overthrew B) overflowed C) activated D) aggregated
8. If we _____ our relations with that country, we'll have to find another supplier of raw materials.
 A) diffuse B) diminish C) terminate D) preclude

9. You need to rewrite this sentence because it is _____, the readers will have difficulty in understanding it.
 A) comprehensive B) alternative C) deliberate D) ambiguous
10. He was _____ when he heard his son had taken drugs.
 A) revolted B) revenged C) astounded D) assaulted
11. Many firms give small quantities of their products as _____ so that people can try them before buying.
 A) synthesis B) samples C) commodities D) instances
12. The boy cycling in the street was knocked down by a minibus and received _____ injuries.
 A) fatal B) excessive C) disastrous D) exaggerated
13. Radar is used to extend the _____ of man's sense of observing his environment, especially the sense of vision.
 A) validity B) liability C) capability D) intensity
14. Students' free _____ to computer labs in this university is one of characteristics that distinguish itself from other universities.
 A) access B) facilitation C) availability D) utility
15. My sister is quite _____ and plans to get an M. A. degree within one year.
 A) aggressive B) enthusiastic C) considerate D) ambitious
16. In the contemporary Western world, rapidly changing styles cater to a desire for _____ and individualism.
 A) recreation B) propaganda C) novelty D) privacy
17. The person who _____ this type of research deserves our praise.
 A) originated B) manufactured C) generated D) estimated
18. Since he is _____ to anger, few people are willing to make friends with him.
 A) intrinsic B) prone C) liable D) tend
19. He is the _____ holder of the 5000-meter world record, but there is no guarantee that he will win in the next Olympic Games.
 A) current B) predominant C) prevailing D) perpetual
20. Communication is the process of _____ a message from a source to an audience via a channel.
 A) transmitting B) submitting C) transforming D) switching

II. Reading Comprehension (15%):

Directions: Read the following three passages carefully, and choose the best answer to each question from the four choices given.

Passage A

Proponents of different jazz styles have always argued that their predecessor's musical style did not include essential characteristics that define jazz as jazz. Thus,

1940's swing was belittled by beboppers of the 1950's who were themselves attacked by free jazzes of the 1960's. The neoboppers of the 1980's and 1990's attacked almost everybody else. The titanic figure of Black saxophonist John Coltrane has complicated the arguments made by proponents of styles from bebop through neobop because in his own musical journey he drew from all those styles. His influence on all types of jazz was immeasurable. At the height of his popularity, Coltrane largely abandoned playing bebop, the style that had brought him fame, to explore the outer reaches of jazz.

Coltrane himself probably believed that the only essential characteristic of jazz was improvisation, the one constant in his journey from bebop to open-ended improvisations on modal, Indian, and African melodies. On the other hand, this dogged student and prodigious technician — who insisted on spending hours each day practicing scales from theory books — was never able to jettison completely the influence of bebop, with its fast and elaborate chains of notes and ornaments on melody.

Two stylistic characteristics shaped the way Coltrane played the tenor saxophone: he favored playing fast runs of notes built on a melody and depended on heavy, regularly accented beats. The first led Coltrane to "sheets of sound" where he raced faster and faster, pile-driving notes into each other to suggest stacked harmonies. The second meant that his sense of rhythm was almost as close to rock as to bebop.

Three recordings illustrate Coltrane's energizing explorations. Recording *Kind of Blue* with Miles Davis, Coltrane found himself outside bop, exploring modal melodies. Here he played surging, lengthy solos built largely around repeated motifs — an organizing principle unlike that of free jazz saxophone player Ornette Coleman, who modulated or altered melodies in his solos. On *Giant Steps*, Coltrane debuted as leader, introducing his own compositions. Here the sheets of sound, downbeat accents, repetitions, and great speed are part of each solo, and the variety of the shapes of his phrases is unique. Coltrane's searching explorations produced solid achievement. *My Favorite Things* was another kind of watershed. Here Coltrane played the soprano saxophone, an instrument seldom used by jazz musicians. Musically, the results were astounding. With the soprano's piping sound, ideas that had sounded dark and brooding acquired a feeling of giddy fantasy.

1. The primary purpose of the text is to _____.
[A] discuss the place of Coltrane in the world of jazz and describe his musical explorations
[B] examine the nature of bebop and contrast it with improvisational jazz
[C] analyze the musical sources of Coltrane's style and their influence on his work
[D] acknowledge the influence of Coltrane's music on rock music and rock musicians
2. Which of the following best describes the organization of the fourth paragraph?
[A] A thesis referred to earlier in the text is mentioned and illustrated with three specific examples.
[B] A thesis is stated and three examples are given each suggesting that a correction needs to be made to a thesis referred to earlier in the text.
[C] A thesis referred to earlier in the text is mentioned, and three examples are presented and ranked in order of their support of the thesis.
[D] A thesis is stated, three seemingly opposing examples are presented, and their underlying correspondence is explained.

3. According to the text, John Coltrane did all of the following during his career EXCEPT _____.
- [A] improvise on melodies from a number of different cultures
 - [B] perform as leader as well as soloist
 - [C] spend time improving his technical skills
 - [D] eliminate the influence of bebop on his own music
4. According to the text a major difference between Coltrane and other jazz musicians was the _____.
- [A] degree to which Coltrane's music encompassed all of jazz
 - [B] repetition of motifs that Coltrane used in his solos
 - [C] number of his own compositions that Coltrane recorded
 - [D] indifference Coltrane maintained to musical technique
5. In terms of its tone and form, the text can best be characterized as _____.
- [A] dogmatic explanation
 - [B] indignant denial
 - [C] enthusiastic praise
 - [D] speculative study

Passage B

I am one of the many city people who are always saying that given the choice we would prefer to live in the country away from the dirt and noise of a large city. I have managed to convince myself that if it weren't for my job I would immediately head out for the open spaces and go back to nature in some sleepy village buried in the county. But how realistic is the dream?

Cities can be frightening places. The majority of the population lives in massive tower blocks, noisy, dirty and impersonal. The sense of belonging to a community tends to disappear when you live fifteen floors up. All you can see from your window is sky, or other blocks of flats. Children become aggressive and nervous - cooped up at home all day, with nowhere to play; their mothers feel isolated from the rest of the world. Strangely enough, whereas in the past the inhabitants of one street all knew each other, nowadays people on the same floor in tower blocks don't even say hello to each other.

Country life, on the other hand, differs from this kind of isolated existence in that a sense of community generally binds the inhabitants of small villages together. People have the advantage of knowing that there is always someone to turn to when they need help. But country life has disadvantages too. While it is true that you may be among friends in a village, it is also true that you are cut off from the exciting and important events that take place in cities. There's little possibility of going to a new show or the latest movie. Shopping becomes a major problem, and for anything slightly out of the ordinary you have to go on an expedition to the nearest large town. The city-dweller who leaves for the country is often oppressed by a sense of unbearable stillness and quiet.

What, then, is the answer? The country has the advantage of peace and quiet, but suffers from the disadvantage of being cut off: the city breeds a feeling of isolation, and constant noise batters the senses. But one of its main advantages is that you are at the centre of things, and that life doesn't come to an end at half-past nine at night. Some people have found (or rather bought) a compromise between the two: they have

expressed their preference for the "quiet life" by leaving the suburbs and moving to villages within commuting distance of large cities. They generally have about as much sensitivity as the plastic flowers they leave behind—they are polluted with strange ideas about change and improvement which they force on to the unwilling original inhabitants of the villages.

What then of my dreams of leaning on a cottage gate and murmuring "morning" to the locals as they pass by. I'm keen on the idea, but you see there's my cat, Toby. I'm not at all sure that he would take to all that fresh air and exercise in the long grass. I mean, can you see him mixing with all those hearty males down the farm? No, he would rather have the electric imitation-coal fire any evening.

6. We get the impression from the first paragraph that the author _____.
- [A] used to live in the country
 - [B] used to work in the city
 - [C] works in the city
 - [D] lives in the country
7. In the author's opinion, the following may cause city people to be unhappy EXCEPT _____.
- [A] a strong sense of fear
 - [B] lack of communication
 - [C] housing conditions
 - [D] a sense of isolation
8. The passage implies that it is easy to buy the following things in the country EXCEPT _____.
- [A] daily necessities
 - [B] fresh fruits
 - [C] designer clothes
 - [D] fresh vegetables
9. According to the passage, which of the following adjectives best describes those people who work in large cities and live in villages?
- [A] Original.
 - [B] Quiet.
 - [C] Arrogant.
 - [D] Insensitive.
10. Do you think the author will move to the country?
- [A] Yes, he will do so.
 - [B] No, he will not do so.
 - [C] It is difficult to tell.
 - [D] He is in two minds.

Passage C

Statuses are marvelous human inventions that enable us to get along with one another and to determine where we "fit" in society. As we go about our everyday lives, we mentally attempt to place people in terms of their statuses. For example, we must

judge whether the person in the library is a reader or a librarian, whether the telephone caller is a friend or a salesman, whether the unfamiliar person on our property is a thief or a meter reader, and so on.

The statuses we assume often vary with the people we encounter, and change throughout life. Most of us can, at very high speed, assume the statuses that various situations require. Much of social interaction consists of identifying and selecting among appropriate statuses and allowing other people to assume their statuses in relation to us. This means that we fit our actions to those of other people based on a constant mental process of appraisal and interpretation. Although some of us find the task more difficult than others, most of us perform it rather effortlessly.

A status has been compared to ready-made clothes. Within certain limits, the buyer can choose style and fabric. But an American is not free to choose the costume of a Chinese peasant or that of a Hindu prince. We must choose from among the clothing presented by our society. Furthermore, our choice is limited to a size that will fit, as well as by our pocketbook. Having made a choice within these limits we can have certain alterations made, but apart from minor adjustments, we tend to be limited to what the stores have on their racks. Statuses too come ready made, and the range of choice among them is limited.

11. In the first paragraph, the writer tells us that statuses can help us _____.
- [A] determine whether a person is fit for a certain job
 [B] behave appropriately in relation to other people
 [C] make friends with other people
 [D] protect ourselves in unfamiliar situations
12. According to the writer, people often assume different statuses _____.
- [A] as their mental processes change
 [B] in order to better identify others
 [C] in order to identify themselves with others
 [D] as the situation changes
13. The word "appraisal" (Line 5, Para. 2) most probably means "_____".
- [A] involvement
 [B] presentation
 [C] assessment
 [D] appreciation
14. In the last sentence of the second paragraph, the pronoun "it" refers to "_____".
- [A] fitting our actions to those of other people appropriately
 [B] selecting one's own statuses
 [C] constant mental process
 [D] identification of other people's statuses
15. By saying that "an American is not free to choose the costume of a Chinese peasant or that of a Hindu prince" (Lines 2-3, Para. 3), the writer means _____.
- [A] statuses come ready made just like clothes
 [B] ready-made clothes may need alterations
 [C] different people have different styles of clothes
 [D] our choice of statuses is limited

III. Translate the Following Passages into Chinese (40%):

[1] The dark Blue Ridge Mountains in which I dwell, great-hipped, big-breasted, slumber on the western sky. And then they stretch and gradually awaken. A warm wind, soft as a girl's hair, moves sailboat clouds in gentle skies. The rains come---good rains to sleep by---and fields that were dun as oatmeal turn to pale green, then, to kelly green. All this reminds me of a theme that runs through my head like a line of music. Its message is profoundly simple, and profoundly mysterious also: Life goes on. That is all there is to it. Everything that is, was; and everything that is, will be.

[2] It is clear that we have developed a society which depends on having the right amount of anxiety to make it work. Psychiatrists have been heard to say, "He didn't have enough anxiety to get well." indicating that, while we agree that too much anxiety is inimical to mental health, we have come to rely on anxiety to push and prod us into seeing a doctor about a symptom which may indicate cancer, into checking up on that old life-insurance policy which may have out-of-date clauses in it, into having a conference with our children's teacher even though their report cards look all right.

IV. Translate the Following into English (15%):

改革开放 30 年来,中国的经济实现了持续快速增长,综合国力进一步提高,民生得到显著改善,人民生活总体上进入了小康水平。中国根据本国国情,以全面、协调和可持续发展的科学发展观统领经济社会发展全局,致力于全面建设小康社会,这与千年目标的原则和方向是一致的。目前,中国的绝对贫困人口已从 1978 年的 2.5 亿下降至 1479 万,全国 9 年义务教育人口覆盖率已达到 98%。
(参考词汇: a well-off society, millennium development goals, 9-year compulsory education)

V. Writing (20%):

Directions: *In this part, you are to write a composition with **The Hardship and Happiness I Have Had in My Preparation for This Examination** as its title. Your composition should contain the three key points given below with a length of over 200 words, please remember to write clearly.*

- 1.state clearly your viewpoint on both the hardship and happiness
- 2.support your viewpoint with examples
- 3.bring what you have written to a natural conclusion